The Union it must be preserved.

Democratic Union State Ticket. FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE, Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG.

Of Allen County. Seventh Congressional District. The Democracy of the Seventh Congressional District will meet in Mass Convention, at Terre

The Negro Philanthropy of the Ad-

candidate for Congress.

ministration. The New York Tribune of Wednesday last states that Gen. FREMONT'S army is suffering seriously for want of supplies. The same paper advises that the Government has returned Mr. COLVER to North Carolina for the purpose of reopening the "colored schools," all of course at the expense of the Federal Treasury. Our armies are suffering for the supplies necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war, yet the Administration is liberally appropriating the resources of the Government to the education of negroes, and the support of a lot of lazy, worthless contrabands in idleness. Is not this an interference with the institutions of the States? What sense in such a policy, such schemes of negro philanthropy, when every dollar is needed, and all the energies of the Government to supply the gallant men who are fighting the battles of the Union!

Who to Blame! The Republicans are resolving and re-resolving that they are for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The National Administration, Congress, nearly all the State Administrations and Legislatures, are in the hands of the Republicans. Every demand of the Federal Administration for men and money to vigorously prosecute the war has been promptly responded to by Democrats, as well as its political friends. Who then to blame if the war is not vigorously prosecuted? Surely the fault must be with those who have its direction. Instead of applying them selves patriotically and energetically to that object, and that alone, they have been busy in enriching political and personal friends with fat army contracts. And it seems as though the war would last as long as money can be raised thus toprosecute it. That has been the difficulty from the beginning. How often have the people been promised by the Administration that the war should end, or the rebel armies dispersed, in sixty, thirty and ten days, but instead of that wished for result the rebellion has been constantly assuming more gigantic proportions, and our armies in the field have not yet been equal to the task allotted to them. The Administration has never yet risen to a just comprehension of the magnitude of the rebellion or the means necessary for its suppression. That's where the blame must rest for the prolongation of the war, and its enormous cost in blood and treasure, not with the people who have nobly responded to every call

upon their patriotism.

The Pledge. Recollect that the Republicans of Indiana have solemnly avowed and pledged themselves that the war now existing is not for conquest or subjugation, or for overthrowing or interfering with the rights or institutions of any of the States; but that its object is to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. This is the gist of the 18th of June platform. Now we ask the Republicans to redeem these declarations of sentiment, by uniting with the Democracy in resisting all schemes of emancipation and confiscation, every measure which will not maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, or which will impair the dignity, equality and rights of any of the States. This is all the conserva. tive sentiment of the country has ever demand ed, and we call upon the supporters of the 18th of June Convention to insist that the Federal Administration shall prosecute the war faithfully, energetically and decidedly, for the purposes enumerated, and that every scheme foreign thereto shall be repudiated. This it is declared is our duty to the whole country, and we ask that it shall be patriotically fulfilled, regardless of all former political differences. Let the whole people of Indiana demand, in fact they do demand, that the President, the Administration, and Congress shall prosecute the war in the spirit and for the purposes set forth in the CRITTENDEN resolution adopted by both the 8th of January and the 18th of June Conventions, and that when they are accomplished it shall cease. If the 18th of June Convention, representing the Republicans of Indiana, was honest in this expression of sentiment upon the objects for which the war should be prosecuted, its voice should be heeded by the Republican Representatives from this State in Congress. We will see if they will redeem this pledge, the platform of those whom

"The Stover Fraud." We have examined "Hawes's Indiana Gazetteer" and find that the author of the following or cruckery merchant of New Albany, and therefore publish it, as it is evidently intended for the public eye. We do not know or care whether Governor Monton "sugested to [J. J Brown] place any bonds of HALLET or any other parties either for hypothecation or for sale," but if Governor Monros will say over his own s gnature that he did not "sugest" to Mr. James M. Ray. whom the people of Indiana know to be a skilfull financeer, the propriety and advantage of placing the unsold war bonds in the hands of HALLETT or JEROME "for hypothecation or for sa'e," we will with great pleasure give him a place in the columns of the Sentinel to so advise the public. Governor Morrox and his confederates having for prudential considerations ceased charg ing the Democratic party with the responsibility of the "STOVER fraud" we have no desire to continue the controversy; but, if a personal controversy is desired, we may be induced to illuminate the affair for the edification of the public, and the materials are at hand. As "very respectfully, J. J. Brown, Loan Commissioner" and queensware dealer, is anxious to get his name in print, free of charge, (a sharp dodge to advertise his ware gratis,) we give him the ventillation he desires. By his own card it appears that Governor Mouron did not estimate his financial abilities of sufficient importance to even consult with him about the "hypothecation or sale of the unsold war bonds." We wonder whether His Excellency has got any more certi ficates, negative or affirmative, in behalf of his official virtue? Read what "J. J. BROWS" has

MEDITOR SENTINEL-DEAR SIR: In your com-ment on the Hon. J. E. McDonald's letter of this

upon the Loan Commissioners the propriety of acing the unsold war bonds in the hands of Hallett for disposal as the Agent of the State. Please say to your readers that Gov. Morton has at no time sugested or urged the undersigned to place any bonds in the hands of Hallett or any other parties, either for hypothecation or for

Very respectfully, J. J. Brown, Loan Commissioner.

Indianapolis, June 20, 1862. It will be noticed from the foregoing card, that Governor Morron's voluntary witness, "J. J. Brown, Loan Commissioner," Queensware, &c., does not deny that His Excellency was wined, vachted, and so forth, by HALLET. If the Governor has any more cards or certificates, negatively or affirmatively vouching for his official integrity, riding with HALLETT on the fashionable drives is averred. Haute, on the 22d day of July, to nominate a suspicion in the public mind that there is some. sent, This has not been denied. thing "rotten in Denmark."

The Journal charges that we were "com pelled to eat our words," because we made some orrections in the statements of a correspondent n regard to the "STOVER fraud." Unlike that print, we never wilfully do an opponent injustice, and unlike it, also, we are ever willing to correct an error. By representations from a friend of JAMES M. RAY, Esq., we were satisfied that our orrespondent misapprehended that gentleman in his statement that Governor Morrox was wined and yachted by one of the parties to the swindle after his knowledge of the fraud, but that it was before. It is not yet denied but that the wining, &c., did occur, and that the Governor recomnended that the unsold war bonds should be put in the hands of one of the said parties to dispose of, but the only mistake was as to the time it took place.

A Slander.

The militia of the State will probably be put on a war footing very shortly. It the sympathizers with treason and traitors, meditate to undertake to carry out their plans in his quarter, they will doubtless find the work sand stand of arms have been ordered for State troops. The indications in Kentucky are that a system of gu rrilla warfare is contemplated. Our and are prepared to checkmate.

We extract the foregoing from the Indianapolis dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette of last Saturday. It is well known that these reports emanate from the Governor's office, and that from the rebel troops may be one, and the other to investigate these matters, and as these promay be to enforce acquiescence in every act of mony from the prosecution, and no accused party the Administration. If one of these is not the can be heard before them, it is not impossible a war footing, we cannot imagine what can be the motive. We do not believe there is a citizen illegal bonds have come, and thus attempt to imof Indiana who would engage in any disloyal plicate me. designs upon the Government, and no sane man Union are undermining the liberties and rights of sued "in excess of authority."

## The Omissions of the 18th June Convention.

The Louisville Democrat, in noticing the platable. It notices, however, the following material of the Republican leaders engaged in it, and that the authorities of Indiana have, with a the "Union" scheme is nothing less than a delibating power in their hands. This is so evident and recognized them as bonds properly and lawthat it seems to us impossible that any honest place confidence in a party which is constantly pass it, and do so in good faith.

is to be put down unconditionally. The legiti- to present an explanation, or call a witness. must be sustained with all the liberality needed | ted many of the bonds now alleged to have been to accomplish that end. Before the people, how-ever, there are material points not touched that go to the very issue of the contest.

out down this rebellion, and what are not? Was it necessary to put down the rebellion to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia? tax the people of the whole Union to pay for the slaves that States may see proper to emancipate?

Is it necessary to put down this rebellion to with it, or subject to the inquisition of a grand get up negro schools in North Carolina, and sup- jury because such paper was alleged to have been

shoulders to proclaim martial law over two or three States, and assume to abolish slavery? Does the Constitution allow as a punishment or treason to confiscate property at all?

Is a general confiscation consistent with humanity if it were constitutional? All such means, in our opinion, are calculated.

f not designed, to strengthen the rebellion, and not restore but divide the Union. All parties in our neighboring State are united in a determination to put down the rebellion.

There may be here and there a man whose wishes The Rationale of the Rebel Attack on McClellan's are otherwise; but he will count nothing in this contest. Better not charge that the men who support the 8th of January ticket are sympathi sers with the rebellion. If the rebels believed that it would inspire them with more hope than any military success, and if it were true, it would nullify all the effects of victories on the field of

The Stover Fraud.

The Journal attempts to relieve its master, in ts issue of yesterday, from complicity in the ron and his friends every opportunity to explain his connection with that affair, but as yet he has failed to satisfy the public that he has acted with Mechanicsville, Dr. Curtis's Plantation, Cold that sagacity and straightforwardness which Arbor, the White House, and Cumberland, inpowerful State. It is evident, if clear from all indiscreet connection with the swindle, that he has been everreached by the sharp operators who were engaged in it. The facts developed show: or Fair Oaks. This fact, of course, is perfectly 1st. That one of the parties to the traud, by flattering attentions to His Excellency, secured their side, to prevent the rebels from moving a

date, on the Stover fraud, you state that it has We have given the Governor an opportunity to not yet been denied that Governor Morton urged explain this matter, but he only denies that it occurred after his knowledge of the fraud and

2d. We have charged that the present Agent of State became aware of the fraud soon after he went into office; that for nearly a year he withheld this information from the State authorities and the public: that the State Agency in New York was used in the meantime as a cloak to the swindle, the fraudulent bonds being returned there and treated as genuine; that the Agency was used for the same purpose after the Governor was advised of the fraud, knowing that such was the case, and believing that the State was in no way responsible for the bonds thus fraudulently issued, and within a few weeks, he has sent we will with pleasure publish them. We have no agents from here to New York to aid in retiring doubt he can get a thousand or two very respect- the said bonds from circulation and destroying able gentlemen to say that they never saw him them, to relieve the liability of the State as it

around New York city, wining with him at the | 3d. We have also charged after the matter Fifth Avenue Hotel, yachting with him on the was placed in the hands of the District Attorney splendid bay of New York, or taking advantage in February last, for the purpose of prosecuting of his official position to put money in his purse. the guilty parties, the Governor wrote a nove to When a man feels it necessary to procure evil the Attorney General of that State, requesting dence of good character, it generally excites the him to keep the affair a State secret for the pre-

4th. That for about four months from January or February last, the Governor withheld from the public a knowledge of the fraud, and permitted the State Agency in New York to act equally as the agent for the parties issuing the fraudulent bonds, in retiring or transferring said bonds, as for the State in retiring and transferring genuine bonds or certificate of stocks.

We have had no disposition, and have none even now, to continue a personal controversy with the Governor as to the facts involved in this important affair to him, and only allude to it now to correct some gross misrepresentations of his organ. The public cannot fail to see that his connection with it, to say the least, has been bunglingly managed by His Excellency, and to the damage of the good name of Indiana. The magnitude of the crime seems to have given it an odor of respectability. If the parties engaged in it had stolen Governor Monron's State carriage, ere now they would have been in Jeffersonville, but two-million swindlers seem to be regarded with distinguished consideration.

When the Governor has explained the matters to which we have called his attention in this ar quite as hot as they bargained for. Ten thou- ticle, we have a few others which will need illumination, but which we reserve for the present

As a matter of curiosity, and as a part of the enerals, Dumont and Boyle, have their plans history of this great swindle, we append the following defense of Mr. HALLETT, one of the alleged parties thereto, which we find in the New York papers of last Friday:

THE INDIANA STATE BONDS -TO THE PUBLIC. fact gives them a character which they otherwise in reference to an alleged over issue of Indiana could not attain. The base insinuations in the State bonds. My connection with bonds of that extract quoted are a gross slander upon the people of Indiana, and the announcement that such vances made and money loaned on faith of those a necessity exists for putting the militia of the instruments; afterwards, to receive money bor State upon a war footing to put down treason at rowed, I hypothecated some of them, and when home, is giving "aid and comfort" to the rebelon. That is only an apology, however, for result with the legally authorized agents of the ordering "ten thousand stand of arms for State State of Indiana. The idea has been in some troops," and putting the militia of the State upon fraudulently circulated, and the charge has been a war footing. There is not the remotest justifi made that the authorities of Indiana, knowing ation for such a step in the reason given. The the bonds were improperly issued, took no steps Governor knows this. It is an insult to the to expose parties through whose agency they people of Indiana to even suggest it. If such a Jury have been induced, as I understand, upon project is seriously entertained, there may be two an unsworn and informal communication, with reason; for it. A fear of invasion and raids out any complaint or charge before a magistrate, reason for putting the militia of the State upon that on the imperfect or misrepresented state of facts presented to them, they may find an indictment against those to whose hands the alleged

No Indiana State bonds have ever reached my hands which were not in the usual and regular can entertain such an idea. We ask the tax- form of those admitted to be valid obligations. pavers of Indiana, regardless of party affiliations, It is not pretended that any signature or attestato remember those who are swelling the public tion essential to their legality is wanting, nor that expenses and public debt under false pretenses, But it is said that though legal and binding on and who in the name of the Constitution and the their face they are invalid because they were is-

This is not the first time that obligations, informally or irregularly issued, have come to the possession of our business community, and I need not say how frequently similar informalities or irregularities have failed to prevent obliga-The Louisville Democrat, in noticing the plat-form of the 18th of June Convention, regards am advised by counsel that the bonds alleged so the resolutions, as far as they go, unexception- to be void, are valid and legal obligations binding on the State of Indiana, and that whatever objection may by any possibility have existed in points now at issue which the Convention failed reference to the original issue of the bonds by to notice. These omissions show the dishonesty the State Agent has been removed by the fact knowledge of the circumstances, permitted the very bonds now claimed to be invalid .o be transerate attempt upon their part to deceive and hum- ferred at the agency and others issued in their bug the people for the single purpose of perpetu- place, and otherwise and in all respects treated fully issuea.

From the moment when I understood these Democrat or conservative citizen can be led bond transactions were to be investigated, I have astray from the path of duty and patriotism or most earnestly desired and striven to have the investigation publicly conducted, being assured that, having an opportunity to explain, I could riolating its own platform. The Democrat says: satisfy any tribunal that, so far as I am con-It will be recollected that this Congress has cerned, nothing culpable could be imputed to me twice refused to pass the substance of this first in such transactions, but for reasons already esolution, for reasons best known to themselves. stated, I could not effect what I so much desired The overwhelming majority of the people will The Grand Jury cannot be required to hear a person in any way charged or implicated, and as The ground of debate in our neighboring State no one originated any proceeding against will not be upon this resolution. The rebellion me, I have had no opportunity whatever mate power of the Government must be sus This seems the more unjust in view of the tained. And in doing this, the Administration fact that in January last, after I had hypothecationed had been made, I purchased directly from What are legitimate and appropriate means to the authorities of the State of Indiana, and paid for two hundred thousand dollars worth of its State bonds in all respects upon their face like those which are now alleged to be invalid.

Is it necessary to put down this rebellion to If any banker, merchant or broker, having on port them at the Government expense; or, in issued under circumstances which in law might act, to get them up at all at any one's expense? | make it invalid as against the parties to it, he Is it necessary to put down the rebellion to bur. | would occupy just such a position as I now hold. which may attach to me personally from any ac-Is it legitimate for a man with straps on his tion of the legal authorities, and am prepared to answer and meet everything which may be alleged against me, and I have no fear that the judgment of fair-minded men will hold me amenable for anything which I have done in the transaction which I have felt called upon thus SAMUEL HALLETT. June 18, 1862.

## Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times-From Washington.

rear at Tunstal's-The Rebels have ascertained the practicability of getting in McClellan's rear -Sketch of the Topography of the country-The lesson which this occurrence teaches- Will it be thrown away. WASHINGTON, June 16.

The attack of the rebels on Tunstal's Station, on Friday, is an affair of by no means small consequence. The occurrence of this event is what I have been expecting all along, and I only won-der that it has been so long deleyed. I know the Stoper fraud" We have given Governor Mon- ground well. I have ridden over the whole counshould characterise the Chief Magistrate of a cluding New Kent, and Baltimore Cross-Roads. his confidence and good will; and that the Gover-nor made an effort with one of the Loan Com-missioners to have them place in the hands of passing Baltimore Cross Roads, and seizing and the said party the unsold war bonds to dispose of. | holding Tunstal's Station. Their attack of Fri-

day furnishes the key to the plans of the rebel troops have been called out under false pretences. It seems that the force which made this attack composed of men of wealth and high standing, came from Richmond around our extreme right, rushed with alacrity to the field, because Stanton by way of Hanover. This distance is much telegraphed that "the enemy, in strong force, are shorter than by way of the Long Bridge and Bal-timore Cross-Reads, and avoids altogether the danger." Those regiments are now discontented, But the fact that they were able to get to Tun- upon, and because they have to perform mere stal's Station from the north, and around our policeduty at Baltimore, and are not even allowright, is an ominous circumstance. If they have | ed to come to this city. is not large enough to be so extended as to pre- ed, and of the number of troops it will require. vent its being flanked. Tunstal's Station is a would have established this camp a year ago, and If the rebels should succeed in getting possession and would have invited to these camps, for milisuitable artillery, they could, in twenty four tween the ages of eighteen and thirty. Then, be an immediate and furious attack on McClel- diers, who would not, indeed, be fit to form into lan's army, at once in front, in the rear, and on regiments by themselves, but who would constiboth flanks. He might be able to stand such tute just the material that is now needed to fill an attack. But, if he did so successfully, he up our broken, shattered and decimated regi-

tween him and the Pamunkey River. miny where it is but a mere rivulet, proceeded eastward to the Pamunkey, at Fingal's Point, or Garrick's Landing (which is near, and south of, the mouth of Mataduquin Creek), burned the schooners and wagons there, then went southward to Tunstal's Station and Baltimore Crossoads, then turned to the southwest and crossed the Chickshominy at the Long Bridge, and then proceeded westward, to their encampments south of Richmond. The whole thing was probably undertaken as much as a reconnoissance as for any other purpose. The whole rebel force engaged in it did not exceed 2,500 men. The reilt of the dash is to demonstrate that McClelan's rear is entirely unprotected, and that he bey have troops enough to do it with, and his mmunications cut off. It will be observed hat, although this expedition was composed mainly of cavalry, yet they had with them also ight pieces fartillery. This artillery was drawn ver the whole route, which they have thus ascertained to be one over which artillery can be

nodern times, has ever done.

ought even after the recent heavy rains. I trust that this attack, when viewed in the ight in which I have endeavored to place it, will pointed to the author of the calamity, nor will in the work of reforming England. he escape the just vengeance of an outraged na- An examination of the recent English

## Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

Another Malicious Attack on Gen. McClellan-The Blame Fastened where it Belongs-Gen. Policy of the Administration-Necessity for

700,000 Troops. by.-ED. TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, June 12. Some of the readers of the Times may probably see in the Boston Transcript a malignant attack on Gen. McClellan under the specious guise of a defense of Secretary Stanton. There is urce from which it emanates.

been repressed, and was still repressed, by the policy of the administration in regard to the sla- gard to each of the charges. very question; by the preponderance of Abolition tacks of prominent members of Congress, known ries. They assure me that, as long as this State things continues, any Union sentiment professed in either State will be hollow and insincere; but that, it assured of their rights by a Demovotion to the Union, is really, at the same time, can see the consequence. undermining and subverting the principles opon which it is founded." This description applies ish and American Reformers we annex a paraexactly to the present dominant faction in the graph which we clip from the London Times, a Cabinet and in Congress.

No; it was not McClellan's fault that so little had been done when Stanton came into office, said that he never has, and does not now, comprehend the vast proportions of the war in which Times to need recapitulation here. But if the villages."

Presidential chair had been occupied by a states

There is man like Douglas, or Polk, or Van Buren, or Sutherland and her American correspondents and Pierce, the Executive would have taken a states- allies, on English soil. manlike view of the war. A policy would have One might imagine from this that the Anti-been adopted and adhered to, both as regards the Matrimony Reformers were already at work in nduct of the war and our foreign relations; and ng ere this the war would have been ended and he Union restored. The manner in which the overnment has been adm nistered since the war egan shows, as the Times has often demonstrated, that the Republican party is utterly incompe-

The events of the last two weeks have proved the correctness of the views expressed in my former letters in regard to the means in posses sion of the rebels for the defence of Richmond. It is now admitted by all except those .who are willfully blind that the rebel forces at Richmond far outnumber McClellan's, while they have all the advantages of position, ground, &c.; that their troops are brave and well disciplined, and that their officers are fully equal to ours in military skill. Under these circumstances the counstill in Washington.

ers, and it is undoubtedly something like this. Some of the finest regiments of New York troops, sing of the wide part of the Chickahominy. because they find they were deceived and played

me this with a small force, they can also do it | To return to the camp of instruction: Any igain with a force five times as large, for it has Administration which had a proper appreciation onstrated that our army on the Chickahominy of the nature of the war in which we are engagnt susceptible of speedy and strong defense. not only this one, but one in every loyal State; it with 20,000, or even 15,000 troops, with tary instruction, only young unmarried men, beurs, so entrench themselves on the surround- by this time, if these camps had been under the ng hills as to make their dislodgement a work | charge of proper military officers, we should have serious difficulty. Their tactics would then had now a reserve corps of half a million solwould do what no other General, of ancient or ments now in the field. Something like this will yet have to be done. The hard fighting of the In making this attack, the enemy made a com- war is not over yet, by a great deal. It will be ete circuit around McClellan's army, passing necessary to keep in the field an army of 700,-000 well trained troops for more than a year yet; started from their encampments north of Rich- and to keep this number always full it will reond, crossed the head-waters of the Chicka- quire constant infusions of fresh blood, in the shape of new but not raw recruits.

A Chance for Reformers. It is time that some of our radical reformers directed their attention to a new subject. They are singularly neglectful of the interests of the oppressed human race in parts of the world with which we have very close relations. They hold to the doctrine that they are bound to reform all sins of human laws which operate to oppress or demoralize the human race, or any portion of it and believing themselves to be specially inspired with an ability to discern right and wrong in the acts of others (if not in their own acts) they claim the right of interfering, with their reform ideas, among all those people, States and nations, who, being less enlightened than they, are there-

fore subjected to their superior judgment.
The same principle on which they are impelled to interfere with slavery in States which, as to slave laws, are wholly foreign to them and the country they inhabit, ought to impel them at once to enter the field to which we now direct their attention.

Just across the water from New England are awaken the President, at least, to a sense of the the islands of Great Britain, including Old Engsolute necessity of immediately reinforcing land. Common ancestry and consequent blood McClellan with at least 75,000 disciplined troops. relationship, a common language and a professed It is no longer a question of taking Richmond. devotion to the same general principles of liberty, It is believed that the Secretary of War deter- commercial and literary correspondence and inmined, two months ago, that that should never terests binding us together, all these surely are be done by McClellan. It is now a question of reasons why the philantropist of the North should whether or not McClellan and his army shall be direct his attention across the sea, if he deals in saved, or whether they shall be left to be cut off; foreign sins at all. And then, regarding the for the country may rely upon it, they will never | motto which has been assumed by the leading radarrender. If these reinforcements are sent to cal newspaper of the day, in Boston, since it deaim promptly, and if they are the right kind of clared the American Union gone, "our country is oops, he may yet be able to take Richmond. the world, our countrymen are all mankind," we But if they are not sent, the Army of the Poto- do not see that those gentlemen can show any mac will be in peril. And if any disaster should superior obligation directing their attention to the befall McClellan, the country will not need to be South, over that which requires them to proceed

papers must convince any reflecting mind that there are some grave and serious moral sins which attach to the people in England who are engaged in the institution of matrimony. To use the radi cal expression, marriage is the cause of borrible sins and crimes in that country. Mark that this is not our expression. The radical logic is that McDowell still in Washington-Short-sighted because a fact would not occur but for an existing institution, therefore the institution is the cause of the fact. As for example, "if there where no slavery, there would have been no war, [The subjoined letter has been delayed in the ransmission, but its value is not impaired there to the London Times of May 13, for a report of the opening of the Central Criminal Court in London and the charge of the Recorder to the Grand Jury. Among the cases to which he call ed their attention were some which he thus de-

"As regarded the other charges to which he good authority for saying that the article ema- had alluded, of wounding with intent to murder, nates directly from the War Department, and that | it appeared in the first of them the prisoner was t was inspired by the head of that department | charged with shooting his wife, and the evidence himself. It might be thought that the present | would go to show that the prisoner had repeated critical position of General McClellan-with his ly threatened his wife, and that he had made use ittle army decimated by sickness and battle- of violent language to her on the day on which his brave and uncomplaining soldiers soaked by the occurrence took place, and almost immedithe heavy rains day after day, and sleeping on ately afterwards a shot was fired at the prosecuthe wet ground at night, confronted by the ene- trix. In the second case, it also appeared that my in vastly superior numbers, yet presenting a the husband and wife lived on bad terms, and old front and asking reinforcements-would that upon the occasion of the quarrel taking stop the mouths of his detractors for a few days place between them the prisoner attacked his wife at least. But not so think his enemies here. with an axe and inflicted very serious injury upon hey still put in use every engine at their com- her. The third case was one of the same characmand to hamper his movements, to embarrass ter, and according to the depositions the pr'soner his plans, and to prevent the realization of his appeared to have been guilty of most gross hopes. This attack in the Boston paper is the and extraordinary violence. In the first inlatest scheme to which they have resorted. Its stance he seemed to have knocked her down brutality and malevolence are worthy of the and he then commenced beating her with the leg of a chair and also struck her with a flat iron and The Secretary complains in his defence that the last thing that appeared to be remembered when he came into office nothing had been done by the unfortunate woman was that the prisontowards suppressing the rebellion, except organi. er seized her and threw her over the staircase. zing an army. Admitting that to be true, the or and became insensible, and knew nothing more ganization of an army was the very thirg without of what happened until she found herself in bed which the rebellion could never be suppressed in the hospital. In the fourth case of the same It was not McCiellan's place to do more than to kind the prisoner was charged with stabbing his ganize and direct the military measures by wife, and it appeared that in consequence of the which the Union was to be restored; and Stanton | manner in which he had treated her upon former dmits that this had been done by Mcclellan, occasions she had left him, and he had urged her The restoration to the Union of Kentucky and to return and live with him, but she refused to do Eastern Tennessee, which he complains was not | so, and was about go away, and at the same moone, could never have been done by force of ment she felt a severe blow, and it turned out arms alone. I was informed months ago by in- that she had received two stabs from a shoemafluential citizens of those States, and the assu- ker's knife. These were the principal facts upon rance was reiterated only a few days ago, that which this class of cases was sought to be supthe Union sentiment in those States had always ported, and it appeared to him that if the fact

should be made out as he had stated them it metimes hostile, and at all times vacillating, would be their duty to return a true bill with re-We agree with the Recorder that it appears very iment in Congress; and by the persistent at. much as if true bills ought to be found in these cases; and the question then arises whether, the to be in favor with the administration, on the institution of slavery, both in States and Territobe stirred up by the members of the American Radical party who are now their close correspondents, (and who it is understood are united with them in the appport of an anti-Union and cratic administration, or in any administration in which they could have confidence, those States New York.) and whether they cannot find a litwould again be, as they once were, the strongest | tle spare time to devote to a removal of the cause Union States in the nation. The following dec- of these crimes, which are only a specimen list laration of Kentucky's greatest son is often quoted from one day's report of a London court. If in this city in these latter days. "I would rather these people had never been married, they would support for the Presidency any honest man, of never have had these murderous scenes. That any party, than a man who, loudly professing de- is the line of argument, of which any radical man

For the further consideration of the same Britfew days later than the above:-"ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN - The number of

children born out of wedlock in England during except the organization of an army. It was be. the year 1860 was 43,693, being 6-4 per cent. of cause the Presidential chair was occupied by a the whole number of children born. In Cumberman weak in his nature, "infirm in purpose," land, where the proportion arose to its maximum, with no fixed principles on the subject of national it was double that amount; in Norfolk it was government, with no definite policy in view. He 10-7; in Westmeroland 10-6; in Shropshire 9 6; has been permitting things to drift aimlessly on, in Nottinghamshire 9 1. It was also high in and had given himself up to the guidance of that Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Herefordshire, Lincolnwily demagogue Seward. Of him it may be truly shire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. The Registrar-General thinks that the proportion of illegitimate children born in Loudon we are engaged; and his colleagues in the Cabinet | cent, in the tables-is very probably understated. are equalty obtuse. The proofs of this have been There is much greater facility for the suppression too often spread at length in the columns of the of facts in large cities than in smaller towns and

There is certainly work for the Duchess of

Cumberland. One out of every eight of its children are born out of wedlock! Seriously, we have no more to do with the per-

petuation or the removal of slavery in the Southern States than we have with the sins and shames of England. Slavery is an evil which good me would be glad to see removed, and which wise men will leave to those who are immediately concerned with it. Letting it alone, here at the North, is just as much a duty as it is duty to let alone the debtor's prisons, the matrimonial crimes, the terrible immoralities of England. There is a strange propensity in the minds of reformers to look away from home. The race of men is sinful enough, even in its best estate, and always, attached firmly to its highest forms of civilization, its holiest itary skill. Under these circumstances the country looks in amazement while the telegraph repeats from day to day, "General McDowell is as well as the eternal interests of men. We may all find ample work in reforming these evils which It is said here, on good authority, that the proposed camp of instruction, to be formed at Annapolis, will be nothing more than a mere de-Annapolis, will be nothing more than a mere depot for recruits; that the exigencies of the service are such that it will be impossible to keep the men in camp more than two or three weeks; and that, as soon as ten thousand men are assembled there, they will be immediately drafted off to such regiments as have had their ranks thinned by battle or disease. This, of course, is by no means what is indicated by the order of the War Department establishing the camp. But it will not be the first time, nor the second, that

the Constitution. destroy the Constitution, while pretending to be slavery can be produced.

may succeed this Republican party-and God "And the Lord spake unto Moses, in Mount only knows what it will be-I hope they will not | Sinai, saying [among other things,] write on our tombstones that we split on the "Both thy bondmen, and the bondmaids, which rock on which our predecessors did, and that is in | thou shall have, shall be of the beathen that are ourners go about the streets in all the places and of their families that are with you, which that used to be the high places of power of those they begat in your land, and they shall be your two old parties, mourning over their derelictions, possession and I trust that will not be left to us. No, sir. "And y Constitution-the old Constitution-carry on the warfare in which we are engaged; and if we fail, -Levitices xxv: 44, 45, 46. we shall not fail because the Constitution does the Committee on the Judiciary so deep that we sufficient for the occasion ap from the hearts of a regenerated and disen- to do anything wrong. thralled people, in that breeze might still float the But admitting, for the sake of the argument ur peril and our trial, we had not faltered.

One of the most prominent Republicans in Indiana, and who as such has received the distinguished appreciation of his party, hands us the mentioned by Him, this does not appear. Neifollowing communication for publication:

A NEW PLATFORM. platform of only three main heads:

1. The vigorous prosecution of the war. Here both parties, officers, soldiers and civilians, agree and unto God the things which are God's. both in word and action; although the Democracy Would not the "Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D.," of course criticise an Administration against do well to imitate his blessed Master, rather than which they voted, and more especially the opin- go about dabbling in the dirty waters of politics, ions of the ultras on that side.

servatives of all parties.

this, Congressmen should be willing to reduce Mr. Williams dislikes the Old Testament, let their own pay one half, and they would receive him read the New, and try to mend his evil as much as if out of office; besides enjoying the ways, and correct his false notions of religious mmense patronage they distribute to their rela- duty. tives, friends, and political allies. Until they What we have quoted from Mr. Greeley and essary, to sustain the financial confidence of the Union of our fathers, which these modern moral country. Is either party sound on this head? sages regard as "making bondage for the African as the corner stone of freedom for the Canthe important conditions.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal. proved" Union.

Union as it was if it can not be improved; but break down "the freest and best government we greatly prefer the Union as it ought to be!" This means that Horace Greeley and his tribe an atrocious sentiment rule the Northern mind? think the old Union can be "improved" upon, How long will Northern men tolerate the open. and that the way to bring about this improvement is to engraft all the doctrines of Abolitionism upon the "parent stock." Emancipation, negro equality, negro suffrage, and, whenever possible, negro officeholders are some of the means of "improving" the "Union," and making it what "it ought to be," according to the

white-coated philosopher's idea. In the same paper we find a report of a discourse delivered in New York, by a "Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D.," in which that Reverend patriot exclaims: "Better a war for centuries than fayette (Indiana) Courier. peace on a pro-slavery basis!" This simply We have seen the above going the rounds of the basis of the present Constitution." This is seem to imagine that it is a very smart answer to a brief but comprehensive explanation of the Mr. Voorhees's speech. In fact, the paragraph Abolition policy, "No more Union with slave- is both foolish and false. If the statement was holders"-no restoration of "the Umon as it true, if Mr. Voorhees had not paid a cent of was," on the basis of "the Constitution as it is:" taxes in six years, would that relieve him of his no reconstruction, save on the basis of universal and entire emancipation.

groans of dying and mangled soldiers on the characteristic. erated? The Southern rebels we kill-Northern of the Government, nevertheless-probably, conand every-day avowal of their treason. Gree some very rich and wealthy persons. ley's Tribune is more powerful for evil than all It is a very mistaken idea to suppose that the the rebel forts around Richmond and Charleston, poor laborer pays no taxes. In fact, nearly all and the Abolitionists of the North, combined as the taxes come from those whose names are not as they are against the Union, are quite as dan on the tax list. The owners of houses pay the gerous to the Government as are all the rebels in taxes upon them, but in a large majority of cases arms in the South, and deserve no better fate at the tenant pays it back in the shape of extra the hands of the true friends of the Union. rent-the taxes being an element considered in Brownlow was right when he recommended that the renting of the tenement. The burdens of the leading Abolitionists of the North and the taxation fall upon the many that are poor, and leading secessionists of the South should be not upon the few that are rich. Many men of hung side by side. Until both classes of traitors moderate means consume more luxuries and imare exterminated, or effectually silenced, there ported articles, and pay a higher tax upon them can be no hope of a permanent, happy and pros | therefor, than some millionaires of simple habits perous reunion of the States.

The same Reverend patriot, from whom we "As certain as death and taxes" is a popula have quoted, further says: "To make bondage proverb, and it is a correct one. The tax gathfor the African the corner-stone for freedom for erer, in some of the forms of his appearance, the Caucasian were treason against all the mem | reaches all, and there is no escape. Mr. Voorories of our Revolutionary fathers and rebellion hees is a tax payer, and probably a very heavy against the edict of Gop."

Mr. Williams, of course, regards the Federal Constitution as "making bondage for the African the corner-stone of freedom for the Caucasian.' or white man, and therefore opposes a reconstruction of the Union on the basis of that instrument. If this was not his notion, there could not have the war that morning, and left his wife what been, in his opinion, any necessity for his "dis-course" from which we quote. Such being his sence. In the night the house was entered; she views, as unquestionably they are, we can not was very badly beaten and her money taken. agree with him that to continue the African in After she was beaten she suckled her small child ondage for the sake of the white man's "freedom" would be "treason against all the memories of our Revolutionary fathers." This state persons were arrested on suspicion, but we are of "bondage of the African for the freedom of not informed as yet of the result of the prelimithe Caucasian" was very generally recognized and approved by the "Revolutionary fathers," most of whom themselves held the African in

When they founded the Government of the bash and Erie Canal, we learn there is an im-1759, they recognized this "bondage for the African," even to the extent of forbidding that the African slave trade should cease, by law, before United States and framed the Constitution in African slave trade should cease, by law, before corp, all of last year's yield, piled high and African slave trade should cease, by law, before the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and of providing for the rendition of "fugitives from labor escaping from one State into another." Even the great and glorious Washington sanctioned such proceedings as these! He was President of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and afterwards, when acting as the first President of the United States, under that instrument he simple and expressed the first President of the United States, under that instrument he simple and eight, and of last year's yield, piled high and awaiting shipment. This grain would probably have gone forward to market earlier had the canal been in order. There is a vast quantity of old grain in the State which will compete in the market with the new crop just now ready in wonderful abundance. that instrument, he signed and approved the first fugitive slave law which, subsequently, such pious patriots as the "Rev. William R. Williams, D. American Union. By Prof. David Christy, au-D.," did all in their power to nullify by their treasonable opposition to its execution, thus rendering the much complained of fugitive slave law of 1850 a necessity. Mr. Williams, himself, by mpliedly stigmatizing the Constitution—the work the hands of every person that wants to be in-of their hands—as making "bondage for the African the corner stone of freedom for the Caucised in bringing about the present troubles in casian," insults the memory of "our Revolutionary fathers." The Reverend gentleman's argument is slightly illogical and contradictory!

And, if Mr. Williams would not treat the Bisomely printed and bound, containing 624 pages.

Patriotic Sentiments --- Adherence to to show him, by the Divine Record, that he presumes too far when he intimates that by recon Senator John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, a structing the Union on the basis of the present prominent Republican Senator, thus took those ("pro-slavery") Constitution, we should be actof his party colleagues to task-and they are un-

fortunately too numerous-who are laboring to slavery. But, an "edict of God" in favor of for the Union. He said, very eloquently and into political arguments; but, since the "Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D.," has thought proper to Sir, this new Republican party came into power refer to Divine Authority to support his treason, upon the destruction of two parties that had been | we may be pardoned for referring to the Bible false upon this subject; and now, whatever party for a refutation of his heresy and false teachings.

want of fidelity to our declared principles. If round about thee: of them shall ye buy bondmen there is one principle that we have declared often, and bondmaids. early and long, it is fidelity to the Constitution, "Moreover, of the children of the strangers to its requirements and its restrictions. The that do sojourn among you, of them shall ye buy,

"And ye shall take them as an inheritance for let us under the flag-the old flag-under the your children after you, to inherit them for a possession, they shall be your bondmen forever.

This, we take it, amounts to an "edict of God" not give us power enough, but because we are in favor of "human slavery." Indeed, it would ecreant and do not use the power it does give us. seem to be particularly applicable to the case in That is all I want. I want the Constitution pre- hand, we having "the heathen round about us" served, and I do not want to achieve even a suc- in such numbers and of a kind so well fitted by cess that is to be purchased at the price of honor. nature for a state of "bondage." We might, if I took occasion in an early part of this session, our space would permit, produce many more quoupon a resolution I think by my friend from Illi- tations from Holy Writ against Mr. Williams' nois. [Mr. Trumbull.] but which was buried in assumption, but, we trust, the above will prove

do not even hear the clods of the valley reverbe "But," the "Rev. Wm. R. Williams, D. D.," rate on the coffin that closed it-I say, when that | would say, "you are quoting from the Old Testaresolution was up for consideration, when it had ment-from the Mosaic Law-that is all done life, before it was strangled in the house of its away with new!" We should reply to our revefriends and by its friends, I took occasion to say rend friend that the Almighty could not have what I now repeat, though I do not often make commanded what was morally wrong at any age speeches that are worth repeating, that I wanted of the world. The principles of right and wrong constitutional liberty left to us after the war was never change—never have changed—God, who over, that constitutional liberty was the great boon is "the same to day, yesterday and forever," is for which we were striving, and we must see to it an "unchangeable God," and He would not, that in our zeal to put down the rebellion we did | could not, have commanded the Israelites to do not trample upon that; and when the war was what men might not properly do in all time to over, and our streamers floated in the air, and come. The Israelites might have done many shouts of victory and thanksgiving to God went wrong things, but God never commanded them

old flag, and over this regenerated country might only, that the Mosaic law is obsolete, what supsway an unviolated and a sacred Constitution, in port for his Abolttionism and his inteference in the faithful maintenance of which, in the hour of political affairs can Mr. Williams find in the New Testament? When the Saviour was on earth, "human slavery," in its worst concervable form. existed around Him; yet, in all that is recorded of His sayings, there does not appear a single word against slavery. Among the sins especially ther did He, in any way, seek to interfere with the human laws then in operation, tyrannical as they were. Even when it was attempted to in-MR. EDITOR: Will you permit a few words out- duce Him to commit himself against the paying side of all parties? The present crisis demands a of tribute to Caesar, He rebuked those who made the attempt by commanding them to "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, ons of the ultras on that side.

2. That state of feeling that will at the close of against those of his fellow men whose chief sin. the war heal sectional feuds, and that will in the in his opinion, consists in the fact that they are meantime hold the friends of the Union in the doing just what the Almighty commanded Moses South to their love of the Union:-in other words, and the children of Israel to do? We think so. a readiness to abide by the compromises of the Let him follow the example of the Saviour and old Constitution. Here the Democracy are ex- of Paul who instead of opposing existing laws, press, but are powerless without the aid of con- and preaching abolitionism, entreated the people to obey "the powers that be," and "servants 3. Thorough retrenchment. In a crisis like (slaves) to be obedient to their masters." If

thus commence on themselves, they cannot of his Reverend friend, Williams, shows very concourse retrench on the civil list generally. Re- clusively, that they and their disciples desire an renchment and heavy taxation, will both be nec- "improved" Union-an Abolition Union-not the casian." Rather than have it founded on such a "corner stone," these pious patriots would prefer that white men should have no "freedom" at all, The Abolition Traitors Wantan "Im- and this is what the doctrine of all the Abolitionists amounts to-freedom for the negro, even The New York Tribune says: "We are for the if it should deprive white men of freedom, and ever instituted by man." How long shall such boastful, and shameful preaching of such treason to their race, and to their Government? Nous verrons?

# Mr. Voorhees and Taxes.

The Wabash Express says that D. Webster Voorhees, Esq., who recently made such a flaming speech in Congress, complaining of the increased taxes, &c., has lived in Terre Haute six years, and has never paid a cent of taxes .- La-

neans "better a war for centuries than a peace on the Republican press for some time, and they responsibility to his constituents, to endeavor to btain a fair and equal tax bill on their account. This is the platform of the Abolitionists-the The people of his district are tax-payers; they Northern traitors, who are, in effect, co-operating are taxed largely, and Mr. Voorhees is their with the armed hosts of secession in the South. Representative in Congress. It is a duty to look It is for the success of this disunion platform out for their interests, and not his own. He spoke that the Abolitionists require the Union soldiers in their behalf, and if the charge against him was to fight, bleed and die: it is for this that the true, it would only prove that he looked more to Northern enemies of the Constitution and the the interests of those who elected him than he Union of our fathers, would fill the air with the did to his own, and that certainly is an excellent

field, and with the moans and sighs of their be- But Mr. Voorhees is a tax payer, and to a conreaved wives, children, brothers, parents and siderable amount, beyond all question. He wears friends broughout the North; it is for this that faxed broadcloth clothes, has a taxed hat, wears these fanatics and malignants would saddle pos- taxed shirts and has a taxed watch and jewelry. terity with an enormous load of debt and taxa- He drinks taxed tea and taxed coffee and eats ion-for this they would bring grief and gloom, taxed sugar, and, in fact, is taxed upon almost death and debt to their fellow men. How long everything that he buys and consumes. His is this open and shameless treason to the Consti name may not be upon the tax-list at Terre action and the Union-to the country-to be tol- Haute, but he pays his full share to the support traitors we allow to live and thrive by the open sidering his means, as much, if not more, than

> do. There is no evading taxes in this country. ne.-Cin. Enquirer.

> MURDER IN BOONE COUNTY .- On last Tuesday night week, Mrs. Piner was brutally murdered by some unknown fiend. Her husband went to and walked to a neighbor's, about a mile distant. She never spoke after the affair took place. Five pary examination of them by the magistrate.

WHEAT AT WORTHINGTON .- At this point, some forty-six miles south of Terre Haute, on the Wa-

PULPIT POLITICS; or Ecclesiastical Legislation thor of "Cotton is King," "Ethiopia," "Chemis

This is a very valuable book, and should be in Indiana in getting this work, we have them for sale at the Sentinel office. The volume is hand-somely printed and bound, containing 624 pages. ble with as great contempt as he treats the Fede Price \$2 00. Orders from a distance promptly ral Constitution, it would be no difficult matter attended to.